

Amusements.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE—OPERA.
THIS EVENING, at the English Opera House, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

NILSON'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

FOXES OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon, and THE DOCTOR OF MONTMARTRE, by M. de Lamoignon.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

The Tribune in London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool May 26, via Queenstown, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her cargo is valued at \$100,000.

Austria has just given her consent to a European Congress, which is said to be dependent on her participation. An outbreak of hostilities against Austria, expected by Gladstone in the House of Commons, that the English Government had little hope of being able to preserve peace. Kossuth is said to be inciting revolution in Hungary.

The report that the Danubian Principalities had been occupied by Turkish and Russian troops is contradicted. The Congress at Paris, on the contrary, is said to be opposed to an occupation of the Danubian. The Porte had protested against the inauguration of Prince Charles.

GENERAL NEWS.

Seguin's Point was seized by the Metropolitan Health authorities at an early hour yesterday morning, and arrangements were at once begun for fitting up accommodations for the occupants of the ships at quarantine. No hostile demonstrations of any account were reported up to the latest advices.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met yesterday but no business of importance was done beyond the passage of a vote to purchase 10 new fire engines of the first class, also a resolution to keep the water constantly at the steam point.

In Brooklyn, a car on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad ran over a boy nine years of age and killed him. A coroner's jury has exonerated the driver and the road from all blame.

Yesterday was the second day of the Paterson races. There was a very large attendance, and the time on each of the three races was very good indeed. Much interest and excitement prevailed during the progress of the racing.

By the cholera report for June 6 there appears to have been 8 new cases, 9 deaths, 1 returned to the ship whence he came, 19 convalescents transferred to the Saratoga, and the whole number remaining in quarantine was 50.

The French cabinet, was again before Commissioner Bette yesterday, but was not disposed of, and went over until Friday.

The General Synod of the Dutch Church of the United States held its yearly session in the Rev. Peter Stryker's Church, New York, last night. The session will occupy eight days.

There was a meeting of the C. H. Spencer Club of the Ninth Ward last night, at which the Hon. H. T. Raymond and "the man at the other end of the avenue" were well castigated.

Gen. Aspinwall's Brigade (the Fourth) paraded yesterday in the presence of Mayor Hoffman in City Hall Park. The appearance of the troops was highly creditable.

Dr. Andrews's flying ship has been heard from, the apparatus having landed at Oyster Bay, L. I., about 28 miles hence. The machine was in the air about an hour.

There was a meeting of Freemasons last night in the Cooper Institute, to discuss the subject of establishing some efficient benevolent institution for the poor.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met yesterday and chose Daniel Barnard, President of the Senate, and Austin T. Pike, Speaker of the House.

The Grand Jury of Mercer County, New-Jersey, have commenced the work of organizing with legislative corruption by indicting several local members.

August Trabant was yesterday found guilty of selling liquor without license in Brooklyn.

The Board of Education met yesterday, but their doings were not of special importance.

The Maryland Unconditional Union Convention met in Baltimore yesterday, with a large attendance.

The trial of Jeff. Davis will occur in October, unless the case is disposed of in some other way before that time.

The Eleventh Brigade will parade to-day and proceed to East New York for field practice.

Gold is lower under the English news, and closed yesterday at 144½ after selling as high as 144½. The steamer Alagoa takes \$1,800,000 in specie, and the City of Cork \$1,750,000. The China, from Boston, takes \$1,500,000. Government stocks were firm for the gold-bearing issue, and weaker for the 7½ per cent. In exchange nothing of consequence doing.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.
JUNE 5.—Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Mr. Wilkinson, Cal., Senator elect from Florida. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts and pay the salaries and compensation of the officers and employees in the Treasury Department who have been engaged in collecting the revenue within the late Rebel States. A joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, builder of the iron-clad Idaho, was passed. The bill for reorganization of the clerical force of the Interior Department was passed. The Senate then continued the discussion of Mr. Doolittle's amendment to the Reconstruction bill, and after speaking for and against the amendment as reported, Mr. Williamson moved another amendment to the second section, which was rejected.

HOUSE.
Mr. Hooper reported back with amendments, a bill to secure the safety of public funds. The amendments were agreed to. A resolution, offered by Delano, instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the propriety of equalizing the rate of interest charged by the National Banks, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Hayes, a distribution of American State papers among members was ordered. The House then discussed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island for naval purposes. Mr. Raymond reported a bill providing for contingent expenses.

The House is once more discussing the League Island and New-London sites for a new naval station adapted to iron-clads. Mr. Brandegee's description of the advantages of the former location will be found picturesque, if not flattering.

On the seventh page of this morning's paper will be found letters from Florence and Genoa, a letter from Norfolk on the Freedmen; an account of the Steadman tour in the vicinity of Savannah; a reply to the charges against the management at Castle Garden; reports from the Board of Education, and law intelligence.

Mr. Fessenden has presented to the Reconstruction Committee an elaborate report on the questions at issue between Congress and the President, which will be submitted to Congress when the Committee shall have adopted it. The report is described as exceedingly able—as it well may be, having the right side of the question at issue.

The House passed yesterday a bill to secure the safe keeping of public moneys intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The debate showed a disposition on the part of the House to place further restrictions upon the deposit of Government funds in the National Banks, and Mr. Hooper announced that a bill would shortly be reported to amend the National Banking law for that purpose.

There was a lively debate in the Senate yesterday on Reconstruction, in the course of which Mr. Doolittle was afforded an opportunity to explain his position and present relations with various political parties. Mr. Howe thought it evident either that his colleague had left the Republican party, or that the party had left him. The difference is not important to anybody but Mr. Doolittle, so long as he moves steadily with the Democrats. No vote was reached on the main question.

The meeting of a European Congress is not yet fully determined upon. Austria still hesitates, and on her consent the meeting of Congress will probably be made dependent. The English Government has again declared that it has but little hope that peace will be preserved.

The report received by the previous European arrival of an occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russian and Turkish troops, is contradicted. We are now, on the contrary, informed that the Paris conference, upon the discussion of this, Fred. Douglass made one of his most powerful appeals for the official recognition of the right of his race.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On Tuesday night, John Matthews, a convict, made his escape from Blackwell's Island by means of a boat. As he landed at the foot of Fifty-eighth St., E. R., he was seen by Officer Blackburn of the Nineteenth Precinct, who is detailed at Jones's Ward. The officer at once gave chase to the thief and after a long run came up with and captured him. On Wednesday morning the prisoner was taken to the island and transferred to the care of the keepers.

The time is coming when it will be deemed as cruel to kill men for crime or mental disease as now to kill them for pain or physical disease.

THE FENIAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The President's Proclamation seems to be intended to modify, in one respect, the order issued on Tuesday by direction of Andrew Johnson from the Attorney-General's office. We pointed out, yesterday, the illegal extension of power permitted by that order in its direction for the arrest of persons who "may be" guilty of violating the neutrality laws. The President now restricts that loose mandate by exhorting all judges, marshals, and officers to employ all their "lawful" power and authority to defeat and prevent the Fenian invasion of Canada. We presume it will be admitted that lawful power does not include the power to arrest peaceable citizens on suspicion of an intent to violate the law. For this modification of his previous edict, the President will be sure to escape rebuke.

But the proclamation comes late. Fenian meetings have been held all over the country for many months. One powerful branch of the organization openly avowed its purpose to attempt the liberation of Ireland via Canada, and to that end raised money and set on foot well-known enterprises without a whisper of opposition from the Government. It will not be strange if the numerous body whose proceedings received in this manner the tacit approval of the Government should now complain that they were lured on to their destruction. They will have some ground for asserting that they were encouraged to expect toleration in every act not openly hostile to the law, and they will criticize the proclamation of yesterday as the late avowal of a purpose on the part of the Government to stretch its prerogative for the suppression of a movement it had nursed into activity. Had the Government interposed when Col. Roberts collected his followers in public meetings, the enterprise must necessarily have been arrested at the outset, and would never have grown into a military organization, nor ever have alarmed the householders of Canada by an incursion across the border. The lives of the men who were sacrificed in an attempt that assumed the indifference of the President, might have been saved had the mark of indifference been thrown off earlier or worn a little later. Now, it need not amaze anybody if the thousands of men who, in this Fenian edict, have put at hazard their lives and fortunes, demand to know the motive of what will seem to them an unaccountable vacillation in policy, and an unexpected uncertainty of Executive purpose.

We are far from complaining of any legitimate vigilance against open infraction of the neutrality laws. To take care that the laws be executed is the clear duty of the Executive. It is equally his duty to abstain from any encouragement to a violation of them by his agents and subordinates, and it is the duty of a sound public opinion to resist encroachments upon the law not less earnestly when they proceed from the authorities charged with the preservation of order, than when they spring out of the enthusiasm of those who owe a perfect obedience to the letter of every statute. And it does seem to us that if the Administration cherished the intention to execute the neutrality laws for the benefit of Canada—of which there can be no doubt—they were as much bound to observe good faith toward the Fenians as toward the subjects of Great Britain. If Mr. Johnson intended to go beyond the letter of the law, and assume a moral obligation as binding on him for the guardianship of the interests of Great Britain, he should have felt himself still more strongly obliged to proclaim that purpose, and to confess his sense of responsibility in time to prevent the consequences that have followed upon the long-continued suppression of his policy.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.
The proceedings in Judge Underwood's court ended as everybody supposed they would. The application of Davis's counsel for an immediate trial is rejected by direction of the Government, and the court stands adjourned till the first Tuesday in October. Meantime, it is understood that Davis will be released, either on bail or on parole, and we presume the Government feels the pressure of public opinion so far as to recognize the necessity of accepting the alternative of immediate trial or immediate release. A Congressional committee, it is true, is investigating the evidence on which President Johnson last April charged Davis with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, yet we are bound to suppose that the Government have long had full knowledge of that evidence. Should it appear that testimony exists strong enough to justify a trial on that charge, the question must be answered why Davis, like the other conspirators, was not long ago tried by military authority, and either well hanged, or acquitted of the charge. If, on the other hand, there is no such evidence, the point to be met is, why the proclamation of the President was ever issued. So in regard to the starving of prisoners, and other military crimes for which Davis is still held to answer at the bar of public opinion. Their truth or falsity ought to have been determined before now. If Davis is innocent, it is gross injustice to keep him in prison. If he is guilty, it is trifling with the just indignation of the people to postpone the trial which would prove him guilty. Judge Underwood hints that some action of the Government is likely to intervene between this and October, which may prevent any trial at that time. But it is difficult to believe that Davis is to be released on an indefinite parole and suffered to go at large with all the questions at issue in this case left unsettled. The Government will find frankness in this matter the best policy, and should avow its belief or its disbelief in the pending charges. Whether or not it is desirable to try Davis on the general charge of treason, is a much less important question.

WHY SO MANY FIRES?
The number of fires which broke out in this City in the first five months of the present and five preceding years, respectively, is as follows:

Month.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	39	37	34	42	29	56
February	26	35	21	33	25	63
March	40	31	34	27	31	33
April	32	20	31	33	37	79
May	16	34	18	21	17	76

Total... 153 158 138 150 140 347

Showing more fires (not counting thirty-four false alarms), in the last five months than in the corresponding months of any two previous years.

There have been twenty-nine fires in Broadway alone in the last five months, about double the average number in former years.

We submit these facts in exposition of the clamor raised by certain journals against our present Fire Department. No honest man will accuse it of having been in any manner responsible for this enormous increase in the number of fires over those of any former year; nor will any intelligent person contend that this increase is accidental. There are villains in this city who are setting fires by hundreds; there are persons who are using their arson to raise a dishonest claim against our Paid Fire Department. Just how far the two classes are acting in concert remains to be seen. That they have at least common sympathies, if not common purposes, is abundantly manifest.

The Fire Commissioners may have exceeded their specified powers in offering rewards for the detection of the fire-raising scoundrels; but there was no alternative. They would gladly burn half the City if they could thus discredit and overthrow our present Fire Department. The rewards offered have already led to the detection of several of the miscreants; and their

virtue is not yet exhausted. We believe a persistence in the proffer will reduce henceforth the number of fires one-half, and prevent their setting two or three while our firemen are absorbed in the extinguishment of one. When we shall have got a dozen of the villains into State Prison, we may hope for a reasonable exemption from the peril of general conflagration.

GOING SOUTH.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country, many Northern farmers went South in the early months of this year for the purpose of planting cotton. Many others, persuaded that great inducements were offered for the production of a cotton crop, would have accompanied their neighbors, but found it impossible to